According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-0036. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 2 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

This report is required by law (7 U.S.C. 2143). Failure to report according to the regulations can result in an order to cease and desist and to be subject to penalties as provided for in Section 2150.

OMB APPROVED 0579-0036

Interagency Report Control No. 0180-DOA-AN

Fiscal Year: 2009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE REGISTRATION NUMBER: 51-F-0021

Telephone: (301) 619 4708

2. HEADQUARTERS RESEARCH FACILITY (Name and Address, as registered with USDA,

Us Army Med Research Inst Of Infectious Disease Veterinary Medicine Division 1425 Porter St Frederick, MD 21702

NOV 2 7 2009

ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY

(TYPE OR PRINT)

3. REPORTING FACILITY (List all locations where animals were housed or used in actual research, testing, teaching, or experimentation, or held for these purposes. Attach additional sheets if

FACILITY LOCATIONS (Sites) See Attached Listing

Animals Covered By The Animal Wetfare Regulations	B. Number of animals being bred, conditioned, or held for use in teaching, testing, experiments, research, or surgery but not yet used for such purposes.	C. Number of animals upon which teaching, research, experiments, or tests were conducted involving no pain, distress, or use of pain-relieving drugs.	D. Number of animals upon which experiments, teaching, research, surgery, or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs were used.	E. Number of animals upon which teaching, experiments, research, surgery, or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which the use of appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs would have adversely affected the procedures, results, or interpretation of the teaching, research, experiments, surgery, or tests. (An explanation of the procedures producing pain or distress on these animals and the reasons such drugs were not used must be attached to this report.)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS (Cols. C + D + E)
4. Dogs	0	0	0	0	0
5. Cats	0	0	0	0	0
6. Guinea Pigs	266	150	614	621	1385
7. Hamsters	0	96	651	321	1068
8. Rabbits	0	124	121	200	445
Non-human Primates	216	159	271	191	621
10. Sheep	0	0	0	0	0
11. Pigs	0	0	0	0	0
12. Other Farm Animals				The state of the s	
Horses	0	4	0	0	4
13. Other Animals					
Goats	0	45	0	0	45
ASSURANCE STATEMENT					

- Professionally acceptable standards governing the care, treatment, and use of animals, including appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing drugs, prior to, during, and following actual research, teaching, testing, surgery, or experimentation were followed by this research facility
- Each principal investigator has considered alternatives to painful procedures.
- This facility is adhering to the standards and regulations under the Act, and it has required that exceptions to the standards and regulations be specified and explained by the principal investigator and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). A summary of all such exceptions is attached to this annual report. In addition to identifying the IACUC approved exceptions, this summary includes a brief explanation of the exceptions, as well as the species and number of animals affected.
- The attending veterinarian for this research facility has appropriate authority to ensure the provisions of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use.

CERTIFICATION BY HEADQUARTERS RESEARCH FACILITY OFFICIAL (Chief Executive Officer (C.E.O.) or Legally Responsible Institutional Official (I.O.)) | certify that the above is true, correct, and complete (7 U.S.C. Section 2143).

(b)(6), (b)(7)c

23 NOVO

EB 12-4-09

1.	. Registration Number: 51-F-021 / 728	NOV 2 7 2009						
2.	. Number of animals used in this study.							
3.	3. Species (common name) <u>Guinea Pigs</u> of animals used in this study.							
4.	Explain the procedure producing pain and/or distress.							
	Guinea pigs used in research at the United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases and reported in Column E experienced pain and/or distress due to one of the following circumstances:							
	 a. Use on a pathogenesis study in which they were infected aerosol exposure to a CDC Select Agent or other high ha viral infectious agents) and allowed to develop the diseas b. Use on a vaccine study in which they were vaccinated agent or other high hazard agent (bacterial or viral infectious agent subsequently exposed by parenteral injection or aero infectious agent or toxin. Animals that were used in contrapain and/or distress when they developed the disease as the vaccine was not completely efficacious in preventing translation. c. Use on a therapeutic study in which animals were treated or after exposure to a CDC Select agent or other high haz viral infectious agents) by parenteral injection or aerosol of were used in control groups experienced pain and/or distrated disease as did any animals in which the drug was not preventing or treating the infection. 	zard agent (bacterial or e. ainst a CDC Select Agent ents or biological toxins) sol exposure to the ol groups experienced did any animals in which he infection or with a drug either before zard agent (bacterial or exposure. Animals that tess when they developed						
Sta	 Provide scientific justification why pain and/or distress co tate methods or means used to determine that pain and/or d nterfere with test results. (For Federally mandated testing, se 	istress relief would						
The retardation or relief of clinical signs with pain relieving or anesthetic drugs result in inaccurate experimental data because these drugs interfere with certain clinical and immunological responses to biological agents by the test animal, and subsequent analysis of those responses. All studies that result in unalleviated pain or distress to experimental animals require scientific justification, in writing, explaining in detail, why the use of pain relieving drugs is not appropriate and how it would interfere with the scientific goals of the study. Each of these protocols is evaluated on a case by case basis by the IACUC. 6. What, if any, federal regulations require this procedure? Cite the agency, the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) title number and the specific section number (e.g., APHIS, 9 CFR 113.102)								
Ag	gency N/A CFR	N/A						

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1	Rec	istratio	n Numbe	ar.	51-F-021 / 7	28			1101 2
2.	Nur	nber	321	of a	inimals used	in this stu	dy.		
3.	Spe	ecies (co	ommon r	name)	Hamsters	of animals	s used in th	is study.	
4.	Ехр	lain the	procedu	ure produ	ucing pain a	nd/or distre	ss.		
	Infe	ctious D	iseases a		the United Sted in Columnices:				
	b.	aeroso viral inf Use or or othe expose Animal they de comple Use or or after viral inf were u the dis	I exposure fectious as a vacciner high had by pare that we eveloped a theraper exposure fectious a sed in college as a sed in	re to a CE agents) are study in a zard agenteral in the disea acious in the disea acio	tudy in which DC Select Age and allowed to have which they not (bacterial of jection or aer not control grouse as did any preventing they in which allows experient they in the properties of th	ent or other develop the were vaccina or viral infect osol exposurps experient animals in the infection. In the infection or a sed pain and	high hazard disease. ated against ious agents re to the infected pain anywhich the value treated with high hazard erosol expodor distress	agent (bacte t a CDC Sele) and subsections agent ad/or distress accine was not a drug either agent (bacter sure. Anima when they de	erial or ect Agent quently t. s when not er before erial or als that eveloped
Sta	ate n	nethods	or mean	ns used t	on why pain to determine Federally ma	that pain a	nd/or distre	ess relief wo	ould
ina imi tho ani reli stu 6. of	mundose reimalsievinady. Whatelease the control of	rate expensional esponse of require g drugs Each of at, if any eral Reg	erimental response s. All stue scientific is not appropriate programmer, federal pulations	data becases to biological description to biological description to biological description	signs with pa ause these d gical agents result in una tion, in writing and how it we evaluated or ons require tle number a	rugs interfer by the test a lleviated pair g, explaining ould interferent a case by o	e with certa nimal, and so n or distress in detail, whe with the so case basis b	in clinical and subsequent as to experime by the use of cientific goals by the IACUC	d analysis of ental pain s of the c.
AP	APHIS, 9 CFR 113.102)								
Aq	ency	y	1	N/A		CFR		N/A	

7 2003

				NOV 2 7			
1.	Registration Number: _	51-F-021 / 728		1107 = 1			
2.	Number200	of animals used ir	this study.				
3.	. Species (common name) <u>Rabbits</u> of animals used in this study.						
4.	Explain the procedure producing pain and/or distress.						
	Rabbits used in research at the United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases and reported in Column E experienced pain and/or distress due to one of the following circumstances:						
	 a. Use on a pathogenesis study in which they were infected by parenteral injection or aerosol exposure to a CDC Select Agent or other high hazard agent (bacterial or viral infectious agents) and allowed to develop the disease. b. Use on a vaccine study in which they were vaccinated against a CDC Select Agent or other high hazard agent (bacterial or viral infectious agents) and subsequently exposed by parenteral injection or aerosol exposure to the infectious agent. Animals that were used in control groups experienced pain and/or distress when they developed the disease as did any animals in which the vaccine was not completely efficacious in preventing the infection. c. Use on a therapeutic study in which animals were treated with a drug either before or after exposure to a CDC Select agent or other high hazard agent (bacterial or viral infectious agents) by parenteral injection or aerosol exposure. Animals that were used in control groups experienced pain and/or distress when they developed the disease as did any animals in which the drug was not completely efficacious in preventing or treating the infection. 						
5. Provide scientific justification why pain and/or distress could not be relieved. State methods or means used to determine that pain and/or distress relief would interfere with test results. (For Federally mandated testing, see question 6 below)							
The retardation or relief of clinical signs with pain relieving or anesthetic drugs result in inaccurate experimental data because these drugs interfere with certain clinical and immunological responses to biological agents by the test animal, and subsequent analysis of those responses. All studies that result in unalleviated pain or distress to experimental animals require scientific justification, in writing, explaining in detail, why the use of pain relieving drugs is not appropriate and how it would interfere with the scientific goals of the study. Each of these protocols is evaluated on a case by case basis by the IACUC. 6. What, if any, federal regulations require this procedure? Cite the agency, the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) title number and the specific section number (e.g., APHIS, 9 CFR 113.102)							
Αç	jency N/A		_ CFR	N/A			

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1.	Registration Number:	51-F-021 / 728		LOV A			
2.	Number 191	of animals used in t	his study.				
3.	3. Species (common name) Non-human Primates of animals used in this study.						
4.	Explain the procedure	producing pain and/o	or distress.				
	Nonhuman primates used in research at the United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases and reported in Column E experienced pain and/or distress due to one of the following circumstances:						
	aerosol exposure to viral infectious age b. Use on a vaccine so or other high hazar and subsequently exposure to pain and/or distrest the vaccine was not intoxication. c. Use on a therapeut or after exposure to viral infectious age were used in control.	nesis study in which the o a CDC Select Agent nts) and allowed to destudy in which they were dagent (bacterial or viexposed by parenteral toxin. Animals that we swhen they developed to completely efficacious tic study in which animo a CDC Select agent onts) by parenteral inject of groups experienced any animals in which the infection.	or other high hazard velop the disease. e vaccinated agains ral infectious agents injection or aerosol e re used in control grather the disease as did as in preventing the inverse are treated with or other high hazard pain and/or distress	agent (bacterial or t a CDC Select Agent or biological toxins) exposure to the roups experienced any animals in which infection or a drug either before agent (bacterial or sure. Animals that when they developed			
5. Provide scientific justification why pain and/or distress could not be relieved. State methods or means used to determine that pain and/or distress relief would interfere with test results. (For Federally mandated testing, see question 6 below)							
The retardation or relief of clinical signs with pain relieving or anesthetic drugs result in inaccurate experimental data because these drugs interfere with certain clinical and immunological responses to biological agents by the test animal, and subsequent analysis of those responses. All studies that result in unalleviated pain or distress to experimental animals require scientific justification, in writing, explaining in detail, why the use of pain relieving drugs is not appropriate and how it would interfere with the scientific goals of the study. Each of these protocols is evaluated on a case by case basis by the IACUC. 6. What, if any, federal regulations require this procedure? Cite the agency, the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) title number and the specific section number (e.g., APHIS, 9 CFR 113.102)							
A	gency N/A	4	_CFR	N/A			